Thirty-Third Congress.

(SYNOPSIS OF PROCEEDINGS.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.

Senate—As a death was to be announced Mr. Cass did not make his promised speech on Central American affairs but postponed it till to-morrow. Mr. Bright introduced a bill granting about 400,000 acres of land, to various western railroad companies. Referred to the Committee on public lands. Mr. Jones, of Tennessee introduced a resolution of inquiry as to the authority by which changes have been made in the plan of the extension of the Capitol. Agreed to. A message from the House announced the death of the Hon. Henry A. Muhlenberg, member of the House from Pa. Mr. Broadhead spoke in eulogistic terms of the deceased and offered the usual resolutions, which were passed and the Senate adjourned.

House.—On the assembling of the House, Mr. Drum, of Pa. announced the death of Mr. Muhlenberg, and after a glowing eulogy submitted the usual resolutions. Mr. Dawson and Mr. Straub also spoke, after which the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.

Senate.—The Senate soon after the reading of the journal, proceeding to the consideration of the correspondence relative to the Clayton and Bulwer treaty. Mr. Cass defended his speech of last spring upon the same subject, contending that the protocol issued by the negotiators, vitiated the treaty and gave Great Britain an excuse to evade it. He advocated the Monroe doctrine, and voted for the treaty, because he supposed it excluded Great Britain entirely from Central America. The Central America of the treaty he supposed to be geographical and not political. Mr. Cass was very severe on Mr. Clayton, but disclaimed any ill-feeling or intention of personality. Mr. Cass also examined Great Britain's title to Central America, showing that it was untenable. Mr. Cass having concluded, the Senate adjourned.

House.—The House resumed the consideration of the joint resolution tendering a vote of thanks and a sword to Capt. Ingraham. A very interesting discussion ensued. The most effective speech was made by Mr. Disney (dem.) of Ohio.

He said he believed it was conceded on all hands that thanks to Ingraham, in a matter of public policy, are justly due. The only difference of opinion existing in any part of the House was as regards the reasons for the justification of his action. He admired the ability of the Secretary of State, but there were points in the letter to which he could not assent. For purposes of concern only, the laws of nations have recognized the principle that an individual may acquire a domicile alien to the country of his birth, to which he owes allegiance, and this is unmistakably laid down in all the authorities which the Secretary has quoted.

The error of the Secretory is, that he overlooks this fact and the distinctions drawn.—Nationality goes with domicile for commercial purposes, on the principles laid down by Sir Wm. Scott, and followed by the American courts. In reply to a question by Mr. Philips, he said there were two kinds of allegiance—one a temporary allegiance growing out of domicile, connected with commercial transactions, and the other permanent allegiance growing out of the duty of the citizen in the abstract, without regard to commerce or property. He discussed this subject at some length.

The debate being concluded a motion was made to refer the resolution to a Committee, which was lost. The question was then taken and the original resolution passed by the decisive vote of 174 to 9. The House then adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.

Senate.—After some business of minor importance, Mr. Clayton rose to respond to Mr. Cass's speech on the Central American treaty. Mr. Clayton expressed himself surprised to find that Mr. Cass, in the closing half of his speech had come to a conclusion nearly identical with his own. He would cordially shake hands with the Senator upon the result which he seemed to arrive at, and would stand by his side in executing one part of the treaty—in compelling England, if necessary, to observe her obligations. Notwithstanding Mr. Cass had devoted a large portion of his speech to prove him (Mr. Clayton) wrong, it appeared they agreed in some things. They agreed that the recent despatches showed that England desired to be released from the present treaty, and to make a new one, and they both concurred in the opinion that it was the duty of this government to insist upon England observing faithfully the stipulations she had entered into. For two hours, yesterday, he had been chided by the Senator, after which he was told that he done right. Mr. Clayton continued to speak at considerable length, and finally without concluding gave way to a motion to adjourn.

House.—The business was unimportant, consisting chiefly of a discussion on a motion to print extra copies of a compendium of the last census, which was finally carried.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13

The Senate was not in session having adjourned until Monday. In the House Mr. Cutting, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill to secure the rights of citizenship to children of citizens of the United States born without the limits thereof. After some discussion the bill passed. The House then went into Committee of the whole and Mr. Ewing having the floor made a speech on Internal Improvements.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.

Senate.—The Committee on the Judiciary reported favorably on the right of Mr. Phelps, U. S. Senator from Vermont, appointed by the Governor to a seat in the Senate. The report was made the special order of the day for Wednesday. Mr. Pearce introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Naval Affairs to report measures expressive of the estimation of the country for the gallantry of the Captains of the Three Bells, Kilby and Antarctic, in saving the passengers of the steamship San Francisco; made an eloquent speech on the subject, and said that he hoped Congress would pay an effective tribute to the gallantrars who made such noble sacrifices to save their fellow men. The resolution was adopted.

In the House, Mr. Bissell introduced a bill for the relief of the troops who suffered on board the San Francisco, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

THE ERIE WAR.—The Erie war seems to be raging as fiercely as ever, though it is now between the United States and the local authorities. First the United States Marshal arrests a half dozen prominent citizens of Erie and imprisons them, and next the citizens make affidavit against the United States Marshal of false imprisonment, and the local authorities arrest him and send him to prison.

THE ERIE RIOTERS.—The Circuit Court of the United States, at Pittsburg, has refused a re-hearing in the case of the Erie rioters, committed to prison for contempt in violating the injunction granted by that court. They are to be imprisoned until the breach of the injunction is repaired and the contempt purged.

HERALD AND EXPOSITOR.

CARLISLE, PA.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1854.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST NEWSPAPER IN CUMBERLAND COUNTY!

Terms—Two Dollars a year, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid punctually in Advance. $1,75 *if paid within the year.*

☞ Our thanks are due to Messrs. Wherry and Evans, of the Senate, and Mr. McKee, of the House, for legislative documents.

STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.—By an official announcement, a State Temperance Convention is called at Harrisburg, for Thursday and Friday, 26th and 27th days of January inst. Delegates are expected from every county, as it is intended to be literally a *Mass* Convention. Hon. Neal Dow of Maine, Wm. H. Van Wagner, Esq., of the "Big Tent," General Cary of Ohio, and other distinguished champions of the cause will be present. Arrangements have been made with the Cumberland Valley Rail Road to take delegates from this county at half price.

CHANGES IN THE CABINET.

Intelligence from Washington states that Col. Jefferson Davis has been elected to the Senate from Mississippi, and that C. C. Clemens, of Alabama will go into the war department. Mr. Guthrie, it is also said is about to resign the Treasury department, and Mr. Breckenridge, of Ky. will take his place.—Other reports say that Mr. Cushing will take the Treasury and Mr. Breckenridge the attorney Generalship.

The Government has received intelligence of the conclusion of a treaty with mexico by Gen. Gadsden, our Minister, which agrees to give 39,000,000 acres in Mesilla Valey for $20,000,000, of which $5,000,000 are to be reserved for paying claims, including the Garay Grant, &c. The destruction of Walker's filibustering expedition is confirmed, and their ship Carolina had been captured.

☞ Later intelligence says that A. G. Brown is elected Senator from Mississippi, and that Mr. Guthrie will not resign. The new treaty excites strong opposition.

OLD SOLDIERS CONVENTION.

The Convention of the veterans of 1812, met in Philadelphia, last Monday, agreeably to previous notice. Delegates were present from nearly every State in the Union—the number in attendance being much larger than was anticipated. The Convention was organized in Independence Hall, Judge Sutherland presiding. A series of resolutions were passed, calling on Congress to extend the benefits of the same pension system to the soldiers and widows of the War of 1812, as to those of the War of the Revolution—recommending the soldiers of the War of 1812 to form a society in each State, and that the 8th of January be set apart as the day for an annual meeting.—The resolutions also return thanks to the various public men and State Legislatures who have advocated their cause,—and copies of them were ordered to be sent to the President and both Houses of Congress, and to the Governors of the several States, with the request that they may submit the same to their respective Legislatures.

The Convention continued its sessions three days, meeting after the first day in in the Chinese Saloon. Many speeches were made and received with great applause, recounting as they did the stirring scenes of the War of 1812, in which the speakers had participated. Gen. Ranny, of Missouri, Gen. McCalla, of Ky., Dr Van Pelt, Major Peters and Gen. T. C. Miller were the prominent speakers. Among the Vice Presidents we notice the names of Gen. Willis Foulk and Gen. T. C. Miller, of this county. The occasion passed off with great eclat, and the veterans are likely to accomplish their object.

PENNSYLVANIA COMMON SCHOOLS.—The 20th anpual report of the Superintendent of Common Schools presents many interesting facts.—The reports from all the districts are not included, but the Superintendent estimates the number of schools open during the year at over 10,000; the average time they were open was five months; the average pay of teachers has increased, that of males being $19,25 per month, and that of females $12,13. The whole number of pupils in attendance was about 480,000. This does not include Philadelphia city and county, in which there were 286 public schools, with 50,085 pupils, at an expense of $411,303 85. The amount of school tax levied in the State, exclusive of Philadelphia city and county, was $1,021,337 34. The report recommends some reforms in the school laws.

TEMPERANCE CAUCUS.—A caucus of the members of the House favorable to the cause of prohibition, was held in Harrisburg on the 11th inst., when Mr. Bigham, of Allegheny, was elected President, and B. R. Miller, Secretary.

On a vote being taken fifteen were in favor of submitting the matter to a vote of the people, and seventeen were favor of unconditional legislation. The friends of prohibition were not all present. It is supposed that the majority would have been still larger in favor of the latter course had all been present.

☞ The City Councils of Philadelphia have re-subcribed $2,000,000 to the stock of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company, which was revoked some time ago, in consequence of dissatisfaction with the management of the Company. The difficulties appear to be reconciled now, and the early completion of this great enterprise, which willl place Philadelphia in direct railroad communication with the Northern Lakes, may be considered certain.

CLOSE OF THE ERIE TROUBLE.—*Dunkirk Jan 11.*—The train from Erie has just arrived, and passengers announce the termination of the railroad war at that place. Meetings have been held to-day at Erie and Harbor Creek, and resolutions were passed to offer no further opposition to the company in prosecuting the repairs of the road. The superintendent says that two or three days will suffice to make the road passable.

DEATH OF MR. MUHLENBURG.—Hon. Henry A. Muhlenburg died at Washington on Monday last. Mr. Muhlenburg was the member of Congress from the Berks District, and stood among the most prominent of the Pennsylvania delegation. His loss will be severely felt by the whole State, as well as his immediate constituents.

FROM HARRISBURG.—Dr. Joseph Wiestling, of Harrisburg, died suddenly of apoplexy on Sunday. Dr. Luther Reilly, an eminent physician, is lying dangerously ill.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

The business of the Legislature is so far of no great public importance. Without giving a connected report of daily proceedings, we notice the following matters as already having received attention in one or the other branch. A resolution has been submitted in the Senate instructing the Senators and Members of Congress from this State to support a law to grant to old soldiers 160 acres of the public lands, agreeably to the proposition of the late soldiers Convention.

A bill has been introduced into the Legislature to provide for the incorporation of a Company to purchase the Public Works, extending from Philadelphia to Pittsburg. The Company is to have possession of these works so soon as $300,000 shall be paid into the State Treasury, and the delivery of twelve bonds, of one million of dollars each, secured by mortgage upon the canals and railroads purchased as aforesaid, each bearing interest at five per cent, and payable at yearly intervals.

Various propositions have been submitted relative to the guage law which has caused so much riot and some blood at Erie, but thus far nothing has been done.

On the 10th Mr. Slifer introduced into the Senate, a bill restricting the sale of liquors, of all kinds, to no quantity less than thirty-one gallons, and submitting the bill to the people at the next October election. Should a majority declare against its enforcement then its repeal is to be *recommended* to the next legislature; but in case it is approved then to remain a positive enactment.

Mr. Quiggle's proposition is to raise a joint committee of both Houses, to inquire into the expediency of submitting the question of a Prohibitory Liquor Law to the people, at the next general election, and Mr. Bingham has a scheme before the House which enacts a law with stringent anti-liquor provisions, and submits it to the people for their approval, at a special election, to be held in March next.

A bill has been reported in the House to incorporate the Dimes Saving Fund of Philadelphia. Also, a bill to pay the expenses incurred during the visit of the Maryland Legislature last year to Harrisburg.

On Monday, Joseph Bailey, Esq., of Perry County, who had previously received the caucus nomination, was elected State Treasurer. The bill for consolidating the city and districts of Philadelphia, has passed the Senate.

EDITORIAL NOTINGS.

The Patent Deceptive Hen's Nest.

An exchange announces to the world this new and ingenious contrivance, which is of course the invention of a down-east Yankee. The design is to deceive poultry into the speedy and liberal laying of eggs, which is accomplished by the peculiar construction of this machine. It is thus described:

"At the bottom of the deceptive nest there is a trap door, which works on a hinge, being supported by a spring. The moment an egg is placed on this, the trap opens and lets it fall through into a cushioned apartment prepared for its reception. The consequence is, that the bird, just as she is preparing to cackle, glances at the nest, and seeing nothing, actually reasons herself into the belief that she has not laid at all, and resumes her position on the nest, in hopes of making a more successful effort. On the first trial of this curious contrivance before the Commissioner of Patents, to test its virtues, a singular result was effected. A large imported Russian hen was located on the nest and left to her meditations. On account of pressing business, the hen was forgotten until the next day, when to the utter astonishment of the Commissioner, and even to the inventor himself, on examining the nest, they found nothing but a pair of claws, bill, and a bunch of feathers; the mystery was explained however, upon examining the chamber beneath in which they found *half a bushel of eggs.*

The Raining Tree.

Subjoined is an account, which we find in an exchange, of the most wonderful tree we have heard of lately. We copy it, simply remarking that we have no knowledge of the traveller or writer to whom the paragraph is credited:

The island of Fierro is one of the most considerable of the Canaries, and I conceive that name to be given it on this account—that its soil, not affording so much as a drop of fresh water, seems to be of iron, and indeed, there is in this island neither river, nor rivulet, nor well nor spring, save that only, towards the sea-side, there are some wells; but they lie at such a distance from the city, that the inhabitants can make no use thereof. But the great Preserver and Sustainer of all, remedies this inconvenience by a way so extraordinary, that a man may be forced to sit down and acknowledge that He gives in this, an undeniable demonstration of his goodness and infinite Providence.

For, in the midst of this island, there is a tree which is the only one of the kind, inasmuch as it hath no resemblance to those mentioned by us in this relation, nor to any other known to us in Europe. The leaves of it are long and narrow and continue in a constant verdure, winter and summer; and its branches are covered with a cloud, which is never dispelled, but resolved into a moisture, which causes to fall from its leaves a very clear water, and that in such abundance that the cisterns, which are placed at the foot of the tree to receive it are never empty, but contain enough to supply both man and beast.—*Mandelslo.*

NOTICES.

☞ The Philadelphia *Sunday Mercury*, published by Messrs. Upham & Jones, commenced its fourth year on the 1st inst., appearing in an elegant suit of new type. The *Mercury* is one of the ablest of the Sunday Press. Its publishers are men of industry and talent, whose aim it is to make a good paper. Among the attractions of the opening volume they announce a new work by George Lippard, which will be commenced in their issue of the 29th inst., entitled "ELEANOR, or Slave catching in the Quaker City." There is no writer of the day better qualified to picture the characters which must appear in such a work than Lippard, and the new tale will doubtless be looked for with interest. The *Mercury* is furnished to country subscribers at $1 50 per annum.

The *Montgomery Pictorial Times* made its first appearance on the 11th inst. It is a handsome quarto of twenty-four columns, elegantly illustrated, the price being only three cents per copy. The publisher announces that as soon as he can have his new mammoth presses finished the *Times* will be doubled in size, and made the best as well as the largest illustrated paper in the country. Published by Alexander Montgomery, Fulton st. New York, $1 50 per year.

☞ We exchange with a goodly number of Agricultural papers most of them of established merit and usefulness; but among them all we peruse the columns of none with more interest and comfort than those of the *New England Farmer.* There is a good deal of old fashioned home-fireside feeling infused into its language which reminds us of the capacious hearth and glowing winter fires of long ago, while in the elements of progression and practical usefulness it ranks among the first journals in the land. Reynolds & Nourse, Boston, Mass. $2 per annum.

GEN. GEO. CADWALLADER.—A correspondent of the Washington County *Commonwealth* strongly urges the nomination of Gen. Cadwallader as the Whig candidate for Governor.

WRECK OF THE SAN FRANCISCO

240 Lives Lost!

NEW YORK, January 13.—By the arrival of the bark Three Bells, intelligence has at last been received from the wreck of the steamship San Francisco. Is is rendered certain that 240 of those on board perished, having been swept overboard by the sea during the gale on the 23d of December, by which the vessel was crippled. Among the lost were Major Taylor and wife, with Col. Washington, Lieut. Smith, and Capt. Field. On board the bark Three Bells are 230 of the saved, including Major Wyse and Lieut. Winder. Others of the rescued, including Col. Gates, Maj. Merchant, Col. Burke, Capt. Judd, Lieut. Fremont, Lieut Loeser and Lieut Van Voort, including all the ladies except the wife of Col. Taylor, are on board the brig Kilby bound to Boston. Lieut. C. S. Winder and Lieut Chandler are on board the ship Antartic, bound to Liverpool. All the troops saved are divided between the three vessels. The San Francisco remained afloat from the 23d ult., until the 5th of January, when she went down.

The following additional particulars in regard to the disaster to the steamer San Francisco are understood to be authentic:

The steamer was caught in the gale of the night of the 24th of December, (Saturday,) and disabled. Soon after, a heavy sea swept the decks, washing overboard, and involving in immediate death *two hundred and forty* passengers, including Col. J. M. Washington, Lieutenant Smith, Capt. H. B. Field, and Major Taylor and wife.

The wreck drifted about until January 5th, when she was fallen in with in latitude 38 deg. long. 59 deg., by the ship Three Bells, from Glasgow, the bark Kilby for Boston, and the ship Antartic for Liverpool, which vessels took off the crew and remaining passengers. G. W. Aspinwall, Esq., of Philadelphia, was saved, and is on board the bark Kilby. The Three Bells brings in 230 from the wreck. All the spars and sails of the Steamer were blown away in the gale of the 25th, Christmas day, the engine stopped working, the piston-rod breaking off, and thus leaving the vessel totally unmanageable. The sea every moment struck her tremendous blows under her guards tearing up the planking fore and aft, on both sides. At the same time, the ship commenced to leak, when the troops were organized into bailing gangs.

At 9 o'clock, on the morning of the 25th, the sea struck amidships with terrible force, carrying away both the smoke stacks, all the upper saloon and staving in the quarter deck entirely through, washing overboard a large number of passengers, including Col. Washington and others, (as mentioned above,) two ladies names unknown, in addition to the wife of Capt. Taylor, three civilians, names also unknown, and 150 United States troops. At the same moment, three persons—Brooks the waiter, the barber of the boat and the Carpenter's brother, Mr. Duckett, were killed by the crushing of the timbers.

On the 28th of December, spoke the bark Kilby, of Boston, bound for New York, who lay by the wreck until 3 o'clock on the 26th, when the work of getting the passengers on board was commenced. With considerable difficulty upwards of 100 persons got on board the bark, men, women and children, including the officers above mentioned, with their families, Capt. Judd and wife, Lieut. Fremont and family, G. W. Aspinwall, and J. L. Graham.—At night, the wind increasing, with squally weather, the Kilby let go the hawser at 10 o'clock, after which time nothing further was seen of the bark by those left on board of the wreck.

The gale continued throughout the 30th and 31st, and a large number of the men became perfectly exhausted, many sick and dying.

On the morning of Sunday, Jan. 1st, eight days from the time the ship was disabled, the despairing hearts of the hapless people on board were cheered by the British ship Three Bells, which, having been spoke, bore down for the wreck, and lay by until 3 P. M., when her boat came alongside.

The same day, the ship Antartic, from New York for Liverpool, also bore down for the wreck, and on Wednesday, the 4th inst., both ships commenced taking off the passengers and a large amount of provisions and water, and by sunset of the 5th all the passengers were removed from the wreck. Next morning the crew and officers of the ship were taken off.—Capt. Watkins being the last man to leave the San Francisco.

The Three Bells brings 230 souls, including passengers, troops, officers, and the seamen of the steamer. There were eleven deaths among the crew of the steamer from the time she was disabled to the 8th inst., including two washed overboard.

It is said that after all had left the San Francisco, she was scuttled, in order to remove the vessel from the way of passing vessels.

The city papers of Monday bring additional particulars of this appalling disaster, from which we learn that in thirty-six short hours from the time of her departure, she was a wreck, and a large proportion of her company were hurried into eternity. The piston-rod to the air pump (to appearance an insignificant part of the machinery,) was the first to give out, as the ship battled with a terrific gale. This caused the vessel to swing round, broadside to the mountainous sea then running, and she received blow after blow, that speedily reduced her to a wreck. The sails that had been firmly clewed to the yards, were snatched from their fastenings, the masts went overboard, and finally a tremendous sea tore up the decks, and swept away everything upon them, including not far from one hundred and fifty men, besides cattle, all the life-boats, &c. Some, in despair, threw themselves into the sea.

One of the crew of the steamer states that Col. Washington was asleep in his state-room when he was swept overboard and drowned, together with Major Taylor and wife, Capt. Field, Lt. Smith and others. He adds:

The staterooms swept away were immediately dashed in pieces, and their inmates thrown upon the billows. No attempt was made to rescue any, for all efforts to this end were useless. Some of the drowning men grappled at splinters and boards for assistance; others swam until smothered or tired out, and many, without an effort, sunk beneath the sea. In that moment, those still on board themselves suffered all the horrors of death. Some had relatives, and all had friends and acquaintances struggling in the waves. Each tried to shut his eyes, heart and ears to every thing around him, momentarily expecting to join the drowning soldiers.

It appears from his statement, that during this frightful storm, many kept their spirits up by partaking freely of brandy and water, of which there was much on board, and some, he says, owe their lives to the moderate use of ardent spirits.

All that day the ship was expected to go down every minute, but in the evening, Capt. Watkins commander of the ship, who conducted himself with great bravery, directed the officers to keep the privates bailing water at the engine room, hoping to make the pumps work. Incredible labors were here performed. For the first two days and nights the men worked incessantly, and during four days with trifling intermission. The engineers worked night and day, trying to get the pumps in motion. Whenever the wind increased, baling was continued more actively. Finally, all hands became completely exhausted, and many were sick. However the water was got under, as the gale abated, and efforts were made to lighten the ship and stop the leaks. Hope revived.

On the 26th, a sail was descried, which proved to be the brig "Napoleon." She was said to be short of provisions and water, but her officers, after picking up some of the provisions thrown overboard from the San Francisco, abandoned the wreck. The weather was not so severe but that she could have stayed by. The same day the brig "Maria" hove in sight, but did not speak. Heavy blows continued for fourteen days, during which time bailing was continued. The next vessel spoken was the bark Kilby. Though short of provisions, she agreed to take off the men to the nearest port. Accordingly an officer and 20 men were sent aboard, to commence lightening her, by throwing overboard her cargo of cotton, &c. Those officers who had families were then sent, with all the ladies camp-women, &c., together with 60 men, making in all 120 or 130 persons. Scarcely any provisions, however, were got on board, and they previously had but one barrel of bread, and 1½ of water. Again left to their fate, despondency ensued on board the steamer, and that night a terrible gale was experienced, and the ship made water fast, around the guards and near the shafts. Three or four men were constantly employed to hold mattrases near the shafts, and bailing was continued. This was done by the soldiers. After the Kilby left, additional horrors came upon them; for the ship repeatedly taking fire was threatened with destruction from that source. But, happily, this danger was averted. Throughout these trying times, many of the officers and men behaved heroically.

On the morning of the 31st another ship was discovered to be in sight. They were, however, unable to communicate with her until the morning of the 2d of January, owing to the fury of the gale, but she magnanimously stood by for three days. The was an English ship, the Three Bells. On the morning of the 3d, the American ship Antartic hove in view, and the hour of deliverance seemed to be near.—These two vessels took all that were left on the wreck after the Kilby departed. The Antartic continued her voyage to Liverpool, whither she wts bound taking about 180 officers and men, and on Friday afternoon last at 5 o'clock, the Three Bells, with 230 officers and men, reached the Battery at New York. On Saturday evening the ship Lucy Thompson arrived at New York, bringing nearly all the passengers rescued by the bark Kilby, except the wife of Major Wyse. They had suffered severely on the Kilby, owing to the ship being leaky, crippled and short of provisions. It is feared the Kilby has been driven out to sea again and a steamer has been despatched to her relief.

On Saturday afteonoon a meeting of merchants of New York was held in the Exchange, and resolutions were passed, expressing the sense entertained of the generous and heroic conduct of the captains of the ships Three Bells and Antarctic, and bark Kilby, and providing that a piece of plate should be presented to each as a testimonial of their magnanimous conduct. It was also resolved that a petition be presented to Congress, asking that the losses on insurance by the commanders and owners of these vessels may be indemnified by the government.

The N. Y. papers of Monday state that the bark Kilby, which was blown out to sea after transferring the passengers she had taken from the wreck, has been fallen in with by the row-boat Leviathan, some distance outside of Sandy Hook. The Kilby was in tow of the steamer City of New York, for Boston, where she belongs.

WAR INEVITABLE.

☞ The United States mail steamer Baltic arrived at New York, on Thursday evening, after a passage of fifteen days, having sailed from Liverpool on the 28th of December, and encountered severe weather on her passage.—Her news is four days later, and is of stirring importance.

The indications on all hands are that the Czar is preparing for a general war. The Governments of England and France are trying still to patch up the quarrel, but a general war is considered inevitable. Lord Palmerston's return to the Cabinet is considered a sign that Great Britain intends to display more energy and less fear of bringing matters to a crisis. The Emperor of France seems quite willing to act, if Great Britain is disposed to do so. It is said in the Belgian papers that he has brought the question before the English Cabinet in such precise terms, that shifting or neutrality is no longer possible. The attacks in the English papers against Prince Albert, daily gain strength.

The French papers state that Admiral Hamelin, the Commandor of the French fleet, has had orders sent him to prevent the Russians from disembarking troops on the coast of the Black sea; and also to signify *to the Russian Admiral, through the medium of an Envoy with a flag of truce who will be sent to Sebastopol, that he is interdicted from putting to sea.*

It is expected that the next Constantinople mail will bring the news of the entrance of the fleet into the Black sea. Up to the 15th, this had not taken place. A telegraphic despatch of the 15th, from Constantinople, says:—The Shah of Persia has formally declared war to Turkey, at the instigation of Russia. There are reports that an army of 40,000 Persians are marching towards Affghanistan.

Russian emmissaries and Russian armies are rousing the nations of inner Asia, the Persians, the Affghans, and all the enemies of England. Thus they are preparing a descent of barbarians on the British possessions in India. It is said that the Russian expedition against Khivh is only at five leagues distance from Urgendi, the capital of the Khanat, and should they succeed in taking it, the prestige of the Russian arms, which has already induced the Shah of Persia to declare war against Turkey, and, as it is reported, even against England, will overawe all the Tartar and Turkoman States from the Chinese wall to the frontiers of Hindostan.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Europa arrived at New York on Monday with three days later intelligence from Europe. The Eastern question is still involved in doubt, but the fact is established that the question of peace or war lies with Russia, and not with Turkey. The most friendly understanding exists between the Porte and the representatives of the Four Powers. The allied fleets were still in the Bosphorus. On the 15th the Four Powers presented a note to the Porte demanding an armistice. The latest intelligence from Constantinople, dated Dec'r. 19th, says negotiations on the peace project have been commenced. The Porte manifests a pacific disposition. Sweden and Denmark had formed an armed league against Russia.—Persia has formally declared war against Turkey. The Arabs of the Desert have raised five thousand men to aid the Sultan. Warlike preparations continue to be made by France and England.

In England breadstuffs were rapidly advancing—wheat 4 and 6d, and flour at fully a shilling a barrel. The market was lively.

☞ "The most confirmed cases of the most distressing diseases, ofttimes arise from indigestion. All of us, more or less, are troubled with this annoying symtom, still as it is a general thing, we do not attempt to medicate until something serious intervenes. We would as a public monitor warn all our readers against the sin of neglect, and at the same time recommend to their notice Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, the original preparation as prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, No. 120 Arch st. Philadelphia. We have seen cures effected through its influence."—*Scott's Weekly.*

☞ KOSSUTH, according to reports, is preparing for a revolutionary attempt in Europe as soon as the proper time may arrive. We may then look for a revival of the Kossuth hats and other revolutionary fashions. But we have no doubt the Philadelphia public, no matter what may be the change in dress, will still continue to provide themselves with clothing from Rockhill & Wilson's cheap and elegant clothing store, No. 111 Chestnut street, corner of Franklin place.

Town and County Matters.

Lutheran Church.

The Rev. M. Fry, of the Theological Seminary at Gettysburg, we understand, has received and accepted a call to the pastorship of the Lutheran Church of this borough.

Rev. Mr. Bowman is expected to preach in that church next Sabbath morning.

Case of John Hunter.

The *Democrat* of last week announced the *death* of John Hunter, the colored man whom we noticed the week before as having been nearly murdered by some midnight assassin. The *Volunteer*, on the contrary, informed the public that he was getting well. The latter statement is true. He was severely wounded but is slowly recovering. No discovery has yet been made of the villainous perpetrator of the assault.

January Court.

The Court of Quarter Session of this county is still in session, the business not having been concluded the first week as usual, owing to delay in commencing it and the extreme length of two or three of the trials. We have no detailed report of the proceedings and can only briefly state the result of some of the most important cases. On Thursday the case of the Commonwealth against several persons in this borough, male and female, came up.—The defendants were indicted for conspiracy in aiding in the elopement of a young girl from her father's residence in Carlisle, with a stranger, a travelling pedlar. The case was tried with ability on both sides and excited warm interest. The defendants were convicted, and fined $100 each and costs. On Friday the case of the Commonwealth against George Swanger, for the alleged larceny of two bags of wheat, was tried. This case excited warm interest, the defendant being a respectable farmer of Dickinson township. He was fully *acquitted.* On Saturday a number of minor cases of assault and battery, &c., were disposed of. Monday and Tuesday of this week has been occupied in the trial of a riot case. A number of citizens of Mechanicsburg, including members of the Town Council, were indicted for riot at the suit of Christian Lease, whose property had suffered injury in the opening of a street by the authorities. A verdict was rendered this morning of *acquittal* and Lease to pay the costs.

The Weather.

☞ Last Thursday there was a severe storm of thunder and lightning—to-day we are having a snow storm.

Monk's Map of North America.

We have been shown by the agent, Mr. R. C Browning, who is now canvassing this county for its sale, a copy of Monk's new Map of North America. And when we say that we looked at it with the highest pleasure, we have the strongest assurance to give of our sincerity in referring to a subscription for a copy, which we made immediately.

A most lamentable ignorance with reference to the real position of our country (in general and in particulars,) prevails; and no cause has contributed more to this ignorance, than the absence of any good and reliable modern map of size and scope enough to give a fair understanding of our geographical positions. Most of the maps which have been issued of late years, have been simply the vehicles for ministering to the pride of America, by furnishing a considerable quantity more of bordering than map; said bordering being composed of preposterous and impossible eagles, guns, swords, &c., with an occasional picture of Brother Jonathan showing John Bull and the rest of mankind, what a go-ahead land he had. In all of these things, the real necessity has been forgotten, and most of us are about as ignorant of the details of any State in the Union, as we should like to own, if we were questioned, and as ignorant of the West Indies, Central America, our western slope, Canada, &c., as if there had never been a map got up.

From a notice of the work made by a contemporary, we extract the particulars following; merely adding that we shall be surprised if the sale of the work in the County of Cumberland, does not outdo that of any other work of the kind that has ever been introduced into it:—

The Drawings and Engravings are executed with neatness and accuracy, showing distinctly the Railroads, Canals, Rivers and Lakes, with the names, boundaries, position, and relative size of all the States and Territories belonging to the Government of the United States, of North America, and of the republic of Mexico; together with the Canadas, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia; also all the different States of Central America, New Grenada, and the Isthmus of Panama. The location of all the Cities, principal Towns, Villages, the Indian Tribes, the prominent stopping places on the gernt routs leading West to the Gold Region, to Oregon, &c. &c.; also a Table, showing the distance by land and water between the most important places on this Continent, and to other parts of the World, exhibiting clearly the Gold Regions of California, the Surveys and explorations of Col. Fremont, Lent. Wilkes. Emery, Abert, and others. It will be found a valuable acquisition to all Institutions of Learning, and very useful in the Library of any gentleman as a reference Map, it being all on the same scale, with no detached portions. When mounted on rollers the size is—about 5 ft. high by 5 ft. 4 inches wide.

A New Map of the World on Mercator's Projection, is engraved on the vacant South West corner of the General Map, on a new plan, there being 15 degrees duplicated, exhibiting China in the West, as well as in the East, with the Continent of America in the centre.

Public Sales of Personal Property.

FEBRUARY	7,	sale of	John Baker, dec'd.
"	10,	do	Daniel Worst,
"	11,	do	Daniel Landis,
"	13,	do	John Neisley,
"	14,	do	Adam Bash,
"	15,	do	G. W. Bricker,
"	16,	do	David Baschore,
"	17,	do	Samuel Coover,
"	18,	do	Joseph Brickter,
"	20,	do	Joseph Whitmoy dec'd.
"	21,	do	Samuel Serer,
"	22,	do	Henry Mishler,
"	23,	do	Jacob Grigor,
"	24,	do	Daniel Balsbaugh,
"	25,	do	John S. Myers,
"	27,	do	John Longenecker,
"	28,	do	do do
MARCH	1,	do	David Orris,
"	2,	do	John Lose,
"	3,	do	Samuel Horner,
"	4,	do	Charles Miller,
"	6,	do	Bitner & Cormony,
"	7,	do	Alexander King,
"	8,	do	Michael Leidig,
"	9,	do	John Carnes,
"	10,	do	James Orr,
"	11,	do	George Amich,
"	13,	do	John Hersh,
"	14,	do	John Cowack,
"	15,	do	Christian Early,
"	16,	do	George Hoover,
"	17,	do	Henry Landes,
"	18,	do	William Lamb,
"	20,	do	Michael Bistline,
"	21,	do	Frederick Reninger,
"	22,	do	do do
"	23,	do	Joseph Mohler,
"	24,	do	Samuel Brownawell,
"	25,	do	Peter Goodyear,
"	27,	do	George W. Bricker,
"	28,	do	Joseph Bricker,
"	29,	do	Benard Shope,
"	31,	do	Henry Booser,

W. C. HOUSER. *Auct'r.*

PITTSBURGH MUNCIPAL ELECTION.—Ferdinand E. Voltz, the Whig candidate for Mayor, is elected by 1000 majority, being the largest majority ever given to a Whig candidate in in the city. The Whigs elect all their Select Councilmen but one, and all the Comon Council but six. Adams, Whig, was elected Mayor of Allegheny City.

RAILROAD TO HARRISBURG.—The opening of the Dauphin and Susquehanna Railroad, to take place in a few weeks, will connect Pottsville with Harrisburg by a continuous railroad to Auburn, and thence by the road first named making the entire trip from Pottsville to Harrisburg in about three and a half hours.

FREDRIKA BREMER, the well-known Swedish novelist, in a letter to the *National Intelligencer*, complains of the English translating of her recent work, embodying the result of her observations in the United States. She says that in many instances her meaning has been entirely misconceived and mis-stated, and in proof of this she cites several glaring examples.

DEATH OF REV. DR. PITMAN.—Rev. Charles Pittman, D. D., of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died at Trenton, N. J., on Saturday morning last.

☞ The price demanded for the Mount Vernon estate, including the house, grounds, garden, tomb and two hundred acres of land, is $200,000.

MYER'S EXTRACT OF ROCK ROSE.—ROCK ROSE the principle ingredient in this valuable medicine, has been long known to physicians and others in New Haven and vicinity, as one of the best alteratives in the vegetable kingdom, superior to the far and widely known Sarsaparilla. Myers' Compound Extract, one of the nicest and most scientific preparations in the country, has been tried and found succesful in the cure of many diseases that have baffled the skill of some of the first Physicians of our land After the principa, medicins of the day have failed, Scrofula that dreadful disease, which shows itself in so many forms, is quickly and permanently cured. By purifying the whole system, it gives to the patient a healthy appearance and good spirits. See advertisement.

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Farmers Families and others, can purchase no Remedy equal to Dr. TOBIAS' Venetian Liniment, for Dysentery, Colic, Croup, Chronic Rheumatism, Quinsey, Sore Throat, Toothache, Sea Sickness, Cuts, Burns, Swellings, Old Sores, Musquito Bites, Insect Stings, Pains in the Limbs, Chest, Back, &c. If it does not give relief, the money will be refunded—all that is asked, is a trial, and use it according to directions. The article is an English remedy, and was used by Wm. IV. King of England, and certified to by him, as a cure for Rheumatism, when everything else recommended by his physicians had failed

Over 10,000,000 of bottles have been sold in the U. States, without a single failure, and families have stated that it was worth $10 per bottle, they never would be without it, in case of Croup, as it is as certain as it is applied. It cures Toothache in three minutes; Headache in half an hour, and Cholera, when first taken, in a few hours. It is perfectly innocent take internally, and has the recommendation of many of the most eminent Physicians in the United States Price, 25 and 50 cents.

Dr. Tobias has also put up a Liniment for Horses, in pint bottles, which is war